CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

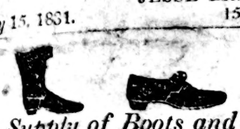
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Commission Business,
NEW YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the City of New York by the first of next month, for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business there, will be particularly in the purchase of Goods on order, solicits the patronage of his friends and the Merchants of the State generally.

JESSE BIRDSALL.

February 15, 1831. 15-2w.



Fresh Supply of Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT, [illegible] cases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and [illegible] Shoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welt and Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as [illegible], at a very small advance on the manufacturer's price. Country Dealers are requested to call at the Brick Store, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and purchase their Shoes at such a price as will enable them to make a fair profit, and have them fresh and good quality.

Constantly on hand, Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of all numbers and of the best stamp.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 5, 1831. [9tf.]

Take Notice!!!

MY Apprentice, *Wm. A. Verrell*, who was bound [illegible] to me by the County Court of Wake county [illegible] until the age of twenty one years, to learn the [illegible]k binding business, has runaway. He is about [illegible] years old, and when he went away was dressed [illegible]lue clothes and a drab box coat with capes. Now [illegible]t known, that I will pay one cent reward for his [illegible]rehension, and no other charge for his deliver[illegible]e. I also forwarn all persons, according to law, [illegible]n harboring said Wm. A Verrel, and caution [illegible]se that have no acquaintance with him, to be on [illegible]r guard from trusting him, for experience has [illegible]ght me that he is a Rogue.

D LINDEMAN.

[illegible]aleigh, Jan. 29, 1831.—13-1m

☞ The Charleston Courier, Savannah Georgian, [illegible]rgia Journal, Augusta Courier, and Tuscaloosa [illegible]lligencer, will please publish the above once a [illegible]k for one month, and forward their accounts to [illegible]Editors of the Raleigh Register, for payment

SIGN PAINTING.

J. VAN WAGENEN,

FORMERLY of New York, offers his services to [illegible] the Merchants and others of Fayetteville, in the [illegible]cution of all kinds of Sign and Ornamental Paint[illegible]. From an experience of many years in the Ci[illegible] of New York and Raleigh, he has no doubt of [illegible]ng general satisfaction. He will remain here but [illegible]ort time, during which he may be found at Mr. [illegible]aughlin's Carriage Shop.

February 3. [13tf.]

☞ The new sign at the "Observer Printing Of[illegible]" is a specimen of his work.

Henry L. Jones,

[illegible]s this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

[illegible]erfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
[illegible]ew pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros
[illegible]de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
[illegible]on lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
[illegible]se handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
[illegible]en cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
[illegible]tlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
[illegible]o heavy buck-skin and castor do.
[illegible]reat variety of gentlemen's super plain and cord
[illegible]ed Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
[illegible]reat variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.
[illegible]ll of which will be sold at very moderate prices.

February 2, 1831 —tf

Lafayette Bakery.

At the end of Mr McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or [illegible], any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter [illegible]kers, and Cake. He hopes that many years ex[illegible]ence in this business, constant attention, the em[illegible]ment of the best materials only, and low prices, [illegible]obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of [illegible]ttieville, and Merchants and others trading [illegible].

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the [illegible]test notice, who are invited to call and examine [illegible]themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform friends and the public, that he is daily visited by [illegible]talists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of [illegible]perties—improved or unimproved—who wish to [illegible]me proprietors or partners of gold mining com[illegible]es—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and [illegible]nce their money in any way, provided they were [illegible]ered and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish [illegible]ell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, [illegible]do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, for[illegible]ding every necessary information and instruction [illegible]mpanied with an advance retaining office fee of [illegible]10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth-st. *Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send their bills.

Feb. 2.—14.

For Rent,

[illegible] the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68 tf.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expected soon

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 14.

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almenack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r*
of *Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m.

Bills of Exchange for sale.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The "encyclopedic" speech of Senator Benton against this institution has been published in the Washington Telegraph, and so immediately after its delivery, as to leave little doubt, considering its length, that it was in type before it was spoken; and that being thus prepared, he made an occasion to deliver himself of it in the Senate. It emptied the seats there, and it will find few readers any where We refer to it now only to expose one among many misrepresentations against the Bank—an institution owned mainly by private individuals, whose property it seems to be deemed both patriotic and honest now a days to seek to injure.

After a magnificent flourish, Mr. Benton introduces in capital letters, this sentence, which he finds in answer from the President of the Bank to some inquiries by the Committee of Finance of the Senate:—

"There are very few Banks which might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the Bank"; whereupon the orator throws himself into a rhetorical extacy, declaring that "here the power to destroy all other banks is admitted and declared," and ends with various notes of exclamation and pathetic lamentations for the liberties of his country. Startled by this dirge, we sought for the report of the committee and were relieved by finding that the worthy orator's zeal for liberty had occasioned groundless alarm. The whole passage is simply this:

Q. 2. Were not the State Banks indebted to the Government in large sums, which they could not have paid in sound currency, (if so, to what amount?) And did not the Bank in many instances assume those debts, and pay them in sound currency, (if so, to what amount?) and indulge those Banks until it was convenient for them to pay? and did not the Bank lose money by such indulgence?

A. In the years 1817 and 1818, the Government transferred to the Bank at Philadelphia, from the State institutions, 7,472,410 87, which was cashed, and $3,336,691 67, of special deposite, to be collected by the Bank, making $10,809,111 54. The loss sustained by the bank, I cannot estimate. I should willingly compromise for a loss of only $200,000.

Q. 3. Has the bank at any time oppressed any of the State Banks?

A. Never. There are very few banks which might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the bank. None have ever been injured. Many have been saved. And more have been, and are constantly relieved, when it is found that they are solvent but suffering under temporary difficulty.

What does this mean?

The Committee ask whether the State Banks did not owe to the Government large sums which they could not pay, and whether the Bank of the United States did not, at the hazard of loss to itself, indulge those Banks, or whether it ever oppressed them.

The answer is that the Government transferred to the Bank at Philadelphia alone nearly eleven millions, (Mr. Benton's own speech shows the deposite in 1817 to be nearly 16 millions); but that, so far from oppressing them, although there were few of these banks which might not have been destroyed, they were never injured, but on the contrary indulged. Now, there is no man in this country who does not know this to be strictly and literally true. With a debt of sixteen millions to the Bank of the United States, and in the weak condition of the State Banks generally, at that time, is it not evident that, if that institution had abused its power, it might have destroyed the credit of almost all the State Banks?—The whole context, nay, the very phrase itself, "there are very few banks which *might not have been* destroyed," shows obviously that it was a statement purely historical and referring to a state of things which the previous sentence had described. But by forcing this single sentence from its position, its whole meaning is perverted, and an opinion, drawn forth by an inquiry as to the conduct of the Bank, that at a particular time and under particular circumstances, the State Banks might have been in the power of the United States Bank, is distorted into a general assertion that at all times the Bank has the power to destroy all other Banks. Such is the fairness of party reasoning.

THE BURNING OF FORT DELAWARE.

DELAWARE CITY, Feb. 8, 1831.

My Dear Sir: I hastily snatch up the first paper I see, to inform you that I have this moment returned from Fort Delaware, which was last night consumed by fire, communicated in three different places, whether by accident or otherwise is not known, but I take the liberty of informing you of the results as hastily presented to my view, viz: that the fire commenced at 11 o'clock last night—that it raged with such uninterrupted fury as to consume all of the wood belonging to the Fort, with the exception of the Major's quarters, and the quarters of Lieut. Tuttle. I went over in a sloop, and have brought over many of the ladies attached to the establishment. The loss of the officers is at least one half of their clothes, books, and furniture; of the privates, about equal in relation to clothing. Capt. Gardner, now in your City, I believe a *returned* officer, has lost all he had here, said to be $1000 in books, furniture, &c. The location of his quarters prevented any relief being rendered. The establishment must be necessarily deserted for the Winter, and it will require some time and much expenditure of [illegible],000, to repair damages. It requires [illegible] to avoid the floating ice in visiting the Fort.

DELAWARE CITY, Feb. 9.

Since the above was in type, we have learned from one of the officers, who has just crossed to this place, that the fire originated from the stove pipe, where it passes through the roof of Lieut. Tuttle's quarters. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was with difficulty the officers saved a part of their furniture. The scene was most appalling—and it must move the sympathies of nature when we learn that females and children were removed from sick beds, making their escape through the suffocating smoke and glaring flames of this awful conflagration to seek shelter in a miserable hovel, or remain in the keen blast of a severe winter night. The clothing of the men, and a great part of their provision, have been destroyed. The officers quarters, (with the exception of the Commanding and Engineers,) and the soldiers, have been completely consumed, and the work now exhibits the skeleton of a fortification. It is conjectured that independent of private losses, the government has sustained a loss of more than one hundred thousand dollars.—*Courier.*

The Irish Union.—Mr. O'Connell made a splendid entry into Drogheda on the 27th Dec. and attended a dinner of the "friends of Radical Reform & Repeal of the Union." Mr. Steele officiated as Chairman, and gave as a toast, "The Repeal of the Union;" and remarked, let Mr. O'Connell tell you how and by what means it is to be repealed

Mr. O'Connell accordingly rose, and made a very long speech, from which the following are passages:—"I do not condescend to argue the case (the repeal of the Union) as one of necessity. I am an Irishman, and I deny that any nation upon earth is our superior. I know of no people who are more virtuous, I know of no nation possessed of superior talent, and I deny that any country is entitled to be the master of Ireland—(hear, hear.) I know of nothing in our composition which should make us grovel to the earth before others, and I, for one, can never consent to be a slave—(cheers.) We are too good, to stout, too strong, to wear fetters, and we are too unanimous to endure them."—(cheers.) "We were in a state of madness, in the time of our insanity, Catholic was turned against Protestant, and Protestant against Catholic. Our country was driven into a rage and fury, in which blood and embarrassment only filled her distressed mind, and while we were in the very excitement of lunacy, the straitwaistcoat of the Union was put upon us—(cheers. The time of Ireland's madness, is, however, gone by; the moon no longer is obscured—it shines bright and clear, and the coldness and purity of the frozen season of winter have cooled the veins of Ireland. Her people are returning to reason, and as they begin more distinctly to understand the delusion into which they had been seduced, they become the more determined to regain the rights of which they have been deprived"—(hear, hear.) "Am I to be told that we are not strong enough to be independent?—Am I certain that I underrate the inhabitants of Ireland when I estimate them but as eight millions—(hear.) Is there not in Ireland, then, a sufficient number to constitute us an independent nation! It was a maxim of Grattan—and it was one which has long since sunk deep into my heart—'let no country submit to be a province when she is strong enough to be a nation.'—(cheers.) Portugal has only two millions of inhabitants, and is an independent nation. Spain, wide as she is, has not above six or seven millions of inhabitants, and she is an independent nation Naples is an independent nation, and she has not above three millions of inhabitants, Sicily included. Switzerland, which is now turning into one republic, has not above a million and a half of inhabitants. Prussia, one of the most powerful states of the Continent, and which has not above six millions of inhabitants, is dreaded by all the nations of Europe. Sweden has not more than three millions of inhabitants—she, too, is an independent nation. Poland, blessed be God for it, with her four millions, is an independent nation. Do I forget Belgium? I believe not: it is a mistake I am not likely to commit. She has something under three millions of inhabitants, and she has dissolved her legislative union, and in despite of the despots of Europe, she has been proclaimed independent—(loud cheering.) How superior is the situation of all these countries to Ireland!

The chairman's health having been drunk, he concluded his speech by calling upon Mr. O'Connell to fulfil a promise he had made him the day before, to propose the health of the "Orangemen of Ireland" in a bumper of the Boyne water—(tremendous cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and gave the toast with smiles and expressions of joy and happiness. The company simultaneously stood up, and a burst of triumph resounded through the place of meeting, and the band struck up the tune of "The Boyne Water." It was twice encored, and it was proposed and carried, amidst peals of acclamation, that it should be forever henceforward the charter tune of the Drogheda Independent club.

The Sagharbor Corrector notices the following praiseworthy act of two resolute females, which occurred in that vicinity a few weeks since:—"A couple of young men, who were on a gunning excursion from this place, in a sail boat, were capsized by a flaw of wind; the boat sunk, and they were in the channel, some distance from the shore, which it was impossible for them to gain—in this perilous situation, they were discovered by two young girls, of about 16 and 17, daughters of a Mr. Rider and a Mr. Eldridge, of Hogneck, who immediately got a small boat from off the shore, and although blowing a gale put off with their paddles, and brought the two young men safe to land. May they each get a good husband as a recompense."

The Messrs. J. & J. Harper of New York, have in press, an original novel from the pen of J. K. Paulding, Esq. entitled "The Dutchman's Fireside."

State of the Thermometer previous to, during, and subsequent to the Eclipse.—Placing two thermometers, one in the shade and the other in the sun, the following results were observed:—

	That in the sun.	*In the shade.*
At half past 11 o'clock,	55	30
Meridian,	53½	29
Half past 12 o'clock,	43	28½
One o'clock,	35	28
Half past 1 o'clock,	33½	27½
Two o'clock,	33	27½

New York American.

Small Coins.—The Banks in this City, (says the Boston Gazette,) have agreed to receive and pay the small Spanish coins, in the way of change, at the following rates, on and after the 15th inst., viz: Quarters at 25 cents each: eighths at 11 cents; and sixteenths at 5 cents. The pistareen now passes at 17 cents, and halves at 8 cents. Of the headed pistareens, the few now in circulation will probably be bought up at a premium; they are worth not less than 20 cents. Quarters from the Mint of the United States will of course pass at 25 cents.

This reduction of the nominal value of the defaced and light Spanish coins, will have a tendency to bring into circulation the American quarters, dimes, and half dimes, which are at present excluded by the substitution of foreign coins of inferior value in comparison with their current rates.

A letter from Washington, of the 8th inst. to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, contains the following information:

"The delegation of Menomonie Chiefs, from Green Bay, paid a visit to the President this morning. Since their arrival here, a treaty has been negotiated with them, by which they have agreed to cede a large tract of their territory in the Lake Huron country for the accommodation and settlement of the New York Indians, and to receive twenty thousand dollars in compensation for their ceded lands. Grizzly Bear, their head chief, remarkable for the dignity of his deportment, and for his fine and intelligent countenance, made a speech to the President on the subject, at the interview this morning, in the presence of a number of gentleman. A reply followed. The calumet of friendship was literally smoked on the occasion; and the chiefs and squaws returned to their lodgings well satisfied with their reception by their 'great father,' as they always call the Chief Magistrate of this Nation."

A Beggar's estate.—The profitable employment of some of the London medicants is well known. The following strong illustration of their success we take from the report of a trial:—"*Featherstone vs. Murphy and others,*—in the Prerogative Court of London, Dec. 8th.

"This was a case involving the question of the validity of a will. It appeared that on the 26th of March, 1829, an old and pretended blind beggar woman, named Elizabeth Henrich, died, leaving behind her in Bank of England Notes and specie property to an enormous amount (said to be nearly £100,000.) During her life time she had pursued the occupation of a beggar, and feigning blindness, in order the better to excite commiseration, had been in the habit of being led about from the door of one patron to that of another, to collect subscriptions for her maintenance. She was an Irish woman. In this way the old woman obtained large sums of money, which she hoarded up in a parlour and cellar which she rented, in Warwick-street, Golden-square. She was extremely cautious of admitting any person into this parlour and cellar; and when the girl, whom she employed for the purpose of sweeping the former, was engaged in that occupation, she constantly held her by some part of her dress, in order to prevent her approaching some particular part of the room. In this house she died, leaving property to the amount above stated.

She had during her life been in the habit of visiting Featherstone, in St. John's-court; had often been known to drink whiskey, and sing Irish songs with him, and had been heard to say she would leave him thousands when she died Mrs. Henrich did die on the 26th of March, 1829, from the effects of a fit.—On the property being discovered, advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, advising her heirs or any of her relations to come forward. It was not till some time after this was done that Featherstone appeared with the will in question, by which he was appointed universal legatee.

The evidence for the defence went to show, that at the date of the pretended will (February 13, 1829, and which purported to have been drawn up, signed, and attested at the residence of the plaintiff in St. John's-court) the deceased was unable, and had been for a long time previously, from a general decay of nature, to leave her own house. The defence, in fact, chiefly rested on the proof of an *alibi.*

Sir J. Nicholl, in giving judgment, said, that he did not think there was sufficiency of evidence to induce him to pronounce for the will. It was useless to pronounce any order with respect to costs, as the plaintiff was a pauper. The question of perjury must be decided before another tribunal.

The defendants in the above suit claim to be distant relatives of the deceased.

A new cure for love.—A romantic incident occurred in one of the islands of Scotland, which became the subject of judicial investigation. A ploughman became deeply enamoured with the charms of a milkmaid (of course rosy and fair,) of a wealthy farmer. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a strong cord, went out to the barn, and *tied all the cow's tails together.*

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington.—There is *one* truly noble feature in the Duke of Wellington's conduct to his Duchess. A strong attachment had been formed between Colonel Wellesley and the Hon. Miss Pakenham, previous to his going to India. She was then young and beautiful: but during his absence, that fell destroyer of female loveliness, the small-pox, attacked her, and wrought a woful change in her. Sir A. Wellesley returned to England, and it was expected that the connexion would be "off;" but the gallant soldier was true to his attachment; and when the fact of the personal alteration was communicated to him, he exclaimed,—"Pooh, never mind her face!—it is her affection and her person that I wish to make my own." He immediately married her.

Pennsylvania.—The bill making additional appropriations for internal improvements, passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Friday—Yeas 56, Nays 38. The amount added to previous expenditures will make an aggregate of about *fifteen millions of dollars,* which that State has applied to the purposes of improvement by Canals and Rail Roads within the last six years. The present bill appropriates $2,026,170.

Philadelphia.—The river Delaware is [illegible] congealed and assimilated with the [illegible] have "solid floods," and a [illegible] [illegible]ces at and from [illegible] curious and picturesque [illegible] on the ice ready to [illegible] to the [illegible] shore; numbers of persons [illegible] their leisure; a number of [illegible] of pleasure bound up the river, [illegible] [illegible]. A correspondent at Easton, [illegible] says—"We are entirely cut off from Annapolis, the Chesapeake being frozen across; our roads are almost impassible even for horsemen."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Sailing on the Ice.—Among other novelties on the ice in the harbour of Baltimore, and down the river, is a sail boat on runners, which yesterday beat up very handsomely to windward, breeze being strong from N. W. before the wind she runs with great rapidity. Among the [illegible] themselves upon the ice is to be seen some travelling shops with refreshments and strong drinks. Owing to the coldness of the weather, it is apprehended that some will be found with too much stimulus, who might otherwise make good members of the temperance society.—*Balt. Pat.*

Inhumation.—We understand that a whole family in the vicinity of Millbury, (Mass.) were recently buried alive, and their house, as it were, swallowed up in a snow drift!—They retired to rest as usual in the evening, and when they awoke in the morning they found the house enshrouded and themselves entombed in a winding sheet of snow. Such cases are not very rare this winter, and we would recommend to those who live in one story houses to provide themselves with snow shoes and shovels, and to cut and scuttle in the roof, so that if a like calamity should come down like an avalanche upon them, they may have some way of escape. These are perilous times in which we live, and it is uncertain what may come next.

Plebeian.

Prospects as to the Weather.—The Albany Daily Advertiser mentions that the Shakers of Watervliet predict a very *uncommon degree of cold,* after the eclipse of the sun on the 12th of February.

Quality of Heads.—When Mr. Yates was Govenor of New York, a gentleman was discussing with a Dutchman the comparative merits of De Witt Clinton and the reigning Governor. The Dutchman was in favor of Yates, while his antagonist supported Clinton. In the course of the debate, the advocate of Clinton, in speaking of his superior talents, said he had a very *long head.* "Ail dat may pe ferry drue," replied the Duchman—"put I'm zhure iff Guffernor Clinton has got a longer head as Guffernor Yates, tis not near so tick."—*N. Y. Con.*

Austin's Colony in Texas, is receiving a great accession to its population from the United States. The last Louisiana Advertiser remarks:—"The emigration to Texas last season, was unparralleled. Twelve or thirteen vessels were engaged in the trade between that place and this, all of which were crowded with emigrants: in addition to this, numbers went by land. This season it is estimated that more than five times as many will emigrate than went last year: —several vessels have already sailed—three are now up—and upwards of two hundred emigrants are now in this city; among them are men of capital. The crops in Texas last season were very fine; some of the planters have had their cotton in this market for some time past; they enter it for exportation, and consequently pay no duty. It is equal in quality to Mississippi or Louisiana. The inducement held out by the Mexican government to emigrants is very great, viz. 4446 2-3ds. acres, to every man of family. The price of passage, for a cabin passenger, is $20; steerage $10; when a family is taken, a reduction is made. The time for performing the voyage is from three to five days."

Lawyers vs. Judges.—A gentleman who had resided in India as a judge of one of the English courts there, was present when it was observed that in some of the United States there was so much more talent at the bar than on the bench, that the lawyers often succeeded in puzzling the court. "Sir," replid he, "that must be the fault of the court itself, in not preserving a proper discipline—when I first sat in India, I found the native lawyers very cunning fellows, and that I had no chance with them; they puzzled me two or three times a day.—This was no trifle to a bilious temperament in a hot climate. At length I hit upon a plan for preventing it. Whenever I found one of these lawyers attempting to puzzle the court, I immediately ordered him down, and had him bastinadoed on the soles of his feet. In less than a week they were all thoroughly cured, and I decided my causes very comfortably during my whole judicial residence in India, besides avoiding the liver complaint and cholera morbus."

Journal of Law.

Maxim.—When youth made me sanguine, I hoped mankind might be set right. Now that I am very old, I sit down with this lazy maxim, that, unless one could cure men of being fools, it is to no purpose to cure them of any folly, as it is only making room for some other.—*Walpole.*

CORRESPONDENCE

Between Gen. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the U. States, on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the occurrences in the Seminole War.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I come before you, as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you, will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle, and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsustained, except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide; viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but, regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances, is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential as the proceedings of the Cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity.—Acting under this impression, I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have, accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared to be indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the Cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of Gen. Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret. The enmity of Mr Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate; and it was early directed against me, with the view of placing Gen. Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decided in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving Gen. Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, to me, dated 27th Jan. 1829, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the Hon Daniel Newnan, member of Congress elect from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movement thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspicious of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me; but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the freindly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep-rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

No. 1. Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, enclosing extract of a letter from Gen. D. Newnan to him, covering copy of William H. Crawford's letter to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1829.

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter received from my friend Gen. Daniel Newnan, in whom I have great confidence. I also give you an extract from my friend's letter.

The great confidence and friendship which I have long entertained, and still entertain, for General Jackson, as well as yourself, induce me to take the liberty of making this communication to you. I am confident the best interest of our common country requires, not only the harmonious and patriotic union of the two first officers of the Government, but of every patriotic citizen of the whole country, to frown indignantly upon all *intriguers, managers, political jugglers*, and selfish politicians, of every description, *who are disposed to divide and conquer*.

I feel the more at liberty and authorized to make this communication, because I know, of my own knowledge, you and your friends are misrepresented upon this subject. However, General Jackson, himself must see and know the object of these shallow efforts.

I do not know one conspicuous friend of yours but what has constantly, zealously, and uniformly supported Gen. Jackson, from the day that Pennsylvania declared in his favor to the present time. How, then, can it be possible that Gen. Jackson can suspect the friendship, constancy, or sincerity of you or your friends? No; he cannot—he will not—he does not. I have quite too much confidence in the General to believe such idle tales.

Nevertheless, it is proper for you and him both to be apprized of the machinations of the mischievous.

You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you please.

With respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 2. *Extract of a letter from the Hon. Daniel Newnan to the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, dated near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th January, 1829, enclosing copy of a letter of William H. Crawford to Alfred Balch.*

"W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Balch, a copy of which I now enclose you, (and which has been seen by General Jackson) he, a short time since, wrote a letter to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice Presidency, and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to General Jackson.

"I hope Mr. Calhoun will take the earliest opportunity of seeing General J. and putting all things straight: for I cannot believe for one moment the allegations of W. H. C."

No. 3. *Copy of a letter from William H. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq.*

WOODLAWN, Dec 14, 1827.

My Dear Sir: By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. If I understand your letter, you appear to think a public expression of my opinion on the approaching election to be proper. I cannot think a measure of this nature necessary or proper. In other words, it appears to me highly improper, and could hardly fail to stamp the charge of intolerable arrogance upon me in indelible characters. But few men can ever expect to arrive at that height that would justify a step of that kind, much less an individual who lives in the most absolute retirement, and who has no ambition to emerge from it. I am perfectly reconciled to my situation, and would not willingly exchange it with Mr. Adams. But my opinions upon the next presidential election are generally known. When Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng made me a visit last April, I authorized them upon every proper occasion to make those opinions known. The vote of the State of Georgia will, as certainly as that of Tennessee, be given to General Jackson, in opposition to Mr. Adams. The only difficulty that this State has upon this subject is, that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. I confess I am not apprehensive of such a result: for —— —— writes to me, "Jackson ought to know, and, if he does not, he shall know, that, at the Calhoun caucus in Columbia, the term 'Military Chieftain' was bandied about more flippantly than by H. Clay, and that the family friends of Mr. Calhoun were most active in giving it currency;" and I know personally that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams's pretensions until Mr. Clay declared for him.* He well knew that Clay would not have declared for Adams without it was well understood that he, Calhoun, was to be put down if Adams' influence could effect it. If he was not friendly to his election, why did he suffer his paper to be purchased up by Adams's printer, without making some stipulation in favor of Jackson? If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefited by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please.

I am, dear sir, your friend and most ob't serv't.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ALFRED BALCH, Esq.

A true and exact copy, (noted in the handwriting of Gen. Newnan.)

Gen. Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

MAY 13, 1830.

SIR: That frankness, which, I trust, has always characterized me through life, towards those with whom I have been in the habits of friendship, induces me to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter from William H. Crawford, Esq. which was placed in my hands on yesterday. The submission, you will perceive, is authorised by the writer. The statements and facts it presents being so different from what I had been before led to believe, and so different from your letter that you had learned for the same purpose, by Mr. Crawford's letter, that you and I possess different conversations on the orders under which you acted in the Seminole war; and that you had been led to believe, previously, by my letters to yourself and Governor Bibb, that I concurred with you in thinking that your orders were intended to authorise your attack on the Spanish posts in Florida. Under these impressions, you would seem to impute to me some degree of duplicity, or at least concealment, which required on my part explanation. I hope that my conception of your meaning is erroneous; but if it be not, and your meaning be such as I suppose, I must be permitted to express my surprise at the misapprehension which, I feel confident it will be in my power to correct by the most decisive proof, drawn from the public documents,* and the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and yourself, growing out of the decision of the cabinet on the Seminole affair, which passed through my hands at the time, and which I now have his permission to use, as explanatory of my opinion, as well as his, and the other members of his administration. To save you the trouble of turning to the file of your correspondence, I have enclosed extracts from the letters, which clearly prove that the decision of the cabinet on the point that your orders did not authorise the occupation of St. Marks and Pensacola, was early and fully made known to you, and that I, in particular concurred in the decision.

Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th July, 1818, the first of the series, and written immediately after the decision of the cabinet, and from which I have given a copious extract, enters fully into the views taken by the Executive of the whole subject. In your reply of the 19th of August, 1818, you object to the construction which the administration had placed on your orders, and you assign your reasons at large, why you conceived that the orders under which you acted authorized your operations in Florida. Mr. Monroe replied on the 20th October, 1818; and, after expressing his regret that you had placed a construction on your orders different from what was intended; he invited you to open a correspondence with me, that your conception of the meaning of your orders, and that of the administration, might be placed, with the reasons on both sides, on the file of the War Department. Your letter of the 15th of November, in answer, agrees to the correspondence as proposed, but declines commencing it; to which Mr. Monroe replied by a letter of the 21st December, stating his reasons for suggesting the correspondence, and why he thought that it ought to commence with you. To these, I have added an extract from your letter of the 7th December, approving of Mr. Monroe's message at the opening of Congress, which, though not constituting a part of the correspondence from which I have extracted so copiously, is intimately connected with the subject under consideration.

But it was not by private correspondence, only, that the view which the Executive took of your orders was made known. In his message to the House of Representatives of the 25th March, 1818, long before information of the result of your operation in Florida, was received. Mr. Monroe states, that "orders had been given to the General in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case, to respect the Spanish authority, wherever it may be maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he has reduced that tribe (the Seminoles) to order, and secured our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future." In his annual message at the opening of Congress in November of the same year, the President, speaking of your entering Florida says, "on authorizing Major General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." Again: "In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding General was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St Marks and Pensacola to terminate it, by proving to the savages, and their associates, that they could not be protected, even there, yet the amicable relation between the U. States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of those posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress alone." The view taken of this subject met your entire approbation, as appears from the extract of your letter, of 7th December, 1818, above referred to.

After such full and decisive proof, as it seems to me, of the view of the Executive, I had a right, as I supposed, to conclude that you long since knew that the administration, and myself in particular, were of the opinion that the orders under which you acted did not authorize you to occupy the Spanish ports; but I now infer from your letter, to which this is in answer, that such conclusion was erroneous, and that you were of the impression, till you received Mr. Crawford's letter, that I concurred in the opposite construction, which you gave to your orders, that they were intended to authorize you to occupy the posts. You rely for this impression, as I understand you, on certain general expressions in my letter to Gov. Bibb, of Alabama, of the 13th of May, 1818, in which I stated that "Gen. Jackson is vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner he shall judge best," and also in my letter of the 8th February, 1818, in answer to yours of the 20th Jan of the same year, in which I acquainted you "with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians."

I will not reason the point, that a letter to Governor Bibb, which was not communicated to you, which bears date long after you had occupied St. Marks, and subsequent to the time you had determined to occupy Pensacola (see your letter of June 2d, 1818, to me, published with the Seminole documents,) could give you authority to occupy those posts. I know, that, in quoting the letters, you could not intend such absurdity, to authorize such an inference; and I must therefore conclude that it was your intention by the extract to show, that at the time of writing the letter, it was my opinion that the orders under which you did act were intended to authorize the occupation of the Spanish posts. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention in writing the letter. It would have been in opposition to the view which I have always taken of your orders, and in direct contradiction to the President's message of the 25th March, 1818, communicated but a few weeks before to the House of Representatives, (already referred to,) and which gives a directly opposite construction to your orders. In fact, the letter, on its face, proves that it was not the intention of the Government to occupy the Spanish posts—By referring to it, you will see that I enclosed to the Governor a copy of my orders to Gen. Gaines, of the 16th Dec. 1817, authorizing him to cross the Spanish line, and to attack the Indians within the limits of Florida, unless they should take shelter under a Spanish post, in which event, he was directed to report immediately to the Department, which order Gov. Bibb was directed to consider as his authority for carrying the war into Florida, thus clearly establishing the fact that the order was considered still in force, and not superseded by that to you, directing you to assume the command in the Seminole war.

Nor can my letter of the 6th of February be, by any sound rule of construction, interpreted into an authority to occupy the Spanish posts, or as countenancing, on my part, such an interpretation of the orders previously given to you. Your letter of the 20th January, to which mine is an answer, bears date at Nashville, before you set out on the expedition, and consists of a narrative of the measures adopted by you, in order to bring your forces into the field, where they were directed to rendezvous, the time intended for marching, the orders for supplies given to the contractors, with other details of the same kind, without the slightest indication of your intention to attack the Spanish posts, and the approbation of the President of the measures you had adopted conditional to apply to those detailed in your letter. I do not think that your letter of the 13th inst. presents the question, whether the Executive would himself placed the true construction, considered as a military question, on the orders under which you acted. But I must be permitted to say, that the construction of the former is in strict conformity with my intention in drawing up the orders; and that, if the latter is susceptible of a different construction, it was contrary to my intention they should be. I did not suppose, nor have I ever, that it was in the power of the President, under the Constitution, to order the occupation of the posts of a nation with whom we were at war, (whatever might be the right of the General, under the law of nations, to attack a nation sheltered under the posts of a neutral power,) had I been directed by the President to issue such order, I should have been restrained from complying by the highest authority of the Constitution, which I had sworn to support. Nor will I discuss the question, whether the order to Gen. Gaines, inhibiting him from attacking the Spanish posts, (a copy of which was sent to you,) was in fact, and according to military usage, an order to you, and of course obligatory until rescinded. Such, certainly, was my opinion, as I know that yours was different. You acted on your construction, believing it to be right; and, in pursuing the course which I have done, I claim an equal right to act on the construction which I conceived to be correct, knowing it to conform to my intentions in issuing the orders. But in waiving now the question of the true construction of the orders, I wish it to be understood, it is only because I do not think it presented by your letter, and not because I have now, or ever had, the least doubt of the correctness of the opinion which I entertain. I have always been prepared to discuss it on friendly terms with you, as appears by the extracts from Mr. Monroe's correspondence, and more recently by my letter to you of the 30th of April, 1828, covering a copy of the letter of Maj. H. Lee, in which I decline a correspondence that he had requested on the subject of the construction of your orders. In my letter to Maj. Lee, I stated that, "as you refer to the public documents only for the construction which the Executive gave to the orders, I infer that, on this subject, you have not had access to the General's (Jackson's) private papers; but, if I be in an error, and if the construction which the administration gave to the orders be not stated with sufficient distinctness in the President's correspondence with him, I will cheerfully give, as one of the members of the administration, my own views fully in relation to the orders, if it be desired by General Jackson; but it is only with him and at his desire, that, under existing circumstances, I should feel myself justified in corresponding on this or any other subject connected with public conduct;" to which I added, in my letter to you, covering a copy of the letter from which the above is an extract, "with you I cannot have the slightest objection to correspond on this subject, if additional information be desirable." You express no desire for further information, and I took it granted that Mr. Monroe's correspondence with and the public documents, furnished you a full and clear conception of the construction which the Executive gave to your orders; under which impression I remained till I received your letter of the 13th.

Connected with the subject of your orders, there are certain expressions in your letter, which, I am at a loss to understand, I cannot pass over in silence. After announcing your surprise at the contents of Mr. Crawford's letter, you ask whether the information be correct, "under all of the circumstances, of which you and I are both informed, that the attempt seriously to affect me was moved and supported by you in cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was executing the *wishes* of the Government." If by *wishes*, which you have underscored, it be meant that there was any intimation given by myself directly or indirectly, of the desire of the Government that you should occupy the Spanish posts, or from being "informed," I had not the slightest knowledge of any such intimation, nor did I ever hear a whisper of any such before. But I cannot infer that it is your intention to make a distinction between the wishes and the public orders of the Government, as I find no such distinction in your correspondence with the President, nor any of the public documents, but, on the contrary, it is strongly rebutted by your relying for your justification constantly and exclusively on your public orders. Taking, then, the "wishes of the Government" to be but another expression for its orders, I must refer to the proof already adduced, to show that the wishes of the Government in relation to the Spanish posts, were not such as to assume them to be.

Having, I trust, satisfactorily established that there has not been the least disguise as to the construction of your orders, I will now proceed to state the part which I took in the deliberations of the cabinet. My statement will be confined strictly to myself. I do not feel myself justified to speak of the conduct of the other members of the administration; and I do only of my own in self-defence, under the extraordinary circumstances connected with this correspondence.

And here I must premise that the object of a cabinet council is not to bring together opinions already formed but to form opinions on the course which the Government ought to pursue, after full and mature deliberation. Meeting in this spirit, the first object is a free exchange of sentiment, in which doubts and objections are freely presented and discussed. For I conceive, the duty of the members thus to place their doubts & objections, & to support them by reasoning fully all the arguments in their power, but at the same time to take care not to form an opinion till the facts and views are fully brought out, and then to do it and objection carefully weighed. In this way it came into the meeting. The questions which were numerous and important: whether you had transcended your orders; if so, what course ought to be adopted; what was the conduct of Spain and her officers in Florida; what was the state of our relations with Spain, and, through her, with the other European powers—a question, at that time, of much complication and difficulty. These questions all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration. As Secretary of War, I was more immediately connected with the questions whether you had transcended your orders, and, if so, what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression that you had exceeded your orders, and had acted on your own responsibility: but I neither questioned your patriotism nor your motives. Believing that your orders were transcended, investigation, as a matter of course, ought to follow, as due in justice to the government and the officer, unless there be strong reasons to the contrary, I came to the meeting under the impression that the usual course ought to be pursued in this case, which I supported by presenting fully and freely all the arguments which occurred to me. They were met by other arguments growing out of a more enlarged view of the subject, as connected with the conduct of Spain and her officers, and the course of policy which honor and interest dictated to be pursued towards her, with which some of the members of the cabinet were more familiar than myself, and, whose duty it was to present that aspect of the subject, it was mine to present that more immediately connected with the military operations. After maturely weighing every question, when the opinions of the cabinet came to form their final opinion, in a view of the whole ground, it was unanimously determined,* as I understood, in favor of the

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*Mr. Crawford's assertion that *he knew personally* what he here affirms, renders it proper to make a few remarks. How he could have had any personal knowledge of what he states I am at a loss to understand. Our political intercourse had ceased for years. We had none subsequent to the Fall of 1821, and in fact, none of any kind after that, beyond the mere ordinary civilities of life.

My course in relation to the point in question was very different from what he states. When my name was withdrawn from the list of presidential candidates, I assumed a perfectly neutral position between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. I was decidedly opposed to a congressional caucus; as both these gentlemen were also, and as I bore very friendly personal and political relations to both, I would have been very well satisfied with the election of either. When they were both returned to the House of Representatives, I found myself placed in a new relation to them. I was elected Vice President by the People and a sense of propriety forbade my interference in the election in the House; yet I could not avoid forming an opinion as to the principles that ought to govern the choice of the House. This opinion was early formed, long before I had the least intimation of the course of the prominent individual referred to by Mr. Crawford, and was wholly independent of what might be his course, or that of any other individual. What the principle is that, in my opinion, ought to govern the House of Representatives in the case of a contested election, I leave to be inferred from my subsequent course. So completely did my opinion depend on what I considered a sound principle in the abstract, that, had the position of the two leading candidates before the House been reversed, it would not have influenced my course in the least degree.

As to the reason by which Mr. Crawford endeavors to sustain what he affirms he *personally knew*, I deem them wholly unworthy of notice.

*See Appendix from A to F inclusive; being an extract from a private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson in the Seminole campaign.

*Acquiesced would probably be more correct, at least as applicable to one member of the cabi-

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Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

WASHINGTON, 13th May, 1830.

Sir:—Agreeably to your request, I herewith return the copy of a letter signed Wm. H. Crawford, which I received under cover of your note of this inst., handed to me this morning by Mr. Donelson, of which I have retained a copy, in conformity with your permission.

As soon as my leisure will permit, you shall receive a communication from me on the subject to which it refers. In the mean time, I cannot repress the expression of my indignation at the affair, while, at the same time, I cannot but express my gratification that the secret and mysterious attempts which have been making, by false insinuations, for years, for political purposes, to injure my character, are at length brought to light.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

WASHINGTON, 29th May, 1830.

Sir:—In answering your letter of the 13th inst., I wish to be distinctly understood, that however high my respect is for your personal character, and the exalted station which you occupy. I cannot recognise the right on your part to call in question my conduct on the interesting occasion to which your letter refers. I acted, on that occasion, in the discharge of a high official duty, and under responsibility to my conscience and my country only. In replying, then, to your letter, I do not place myself in the attitude of apologising for the part I may have acted, or of palliating my conduct on the accusation of Mr. Crawford. My course, I trust, requires no apology; and if it did, I have too much self-respect to make it to any one in a case touching the discharge of my official conduct. I stand on very different ground. I embrace the opportunity which your letter offers, not for the purpose of making excuses, but as a suitable occasion to place my conduct in relation to an interesting public transaction in its proper light; and I am gratified that Mr. Crawford, though far from intending me a kindness, has afforded me such an opportunity.

In undertaking to place my conduct in its proper light, I deem it proper to premise that it is very far from my intention to defend mine by impeaching yours. Where we have differed, I have no doubt that we differed honestly; and in claiming to act on honorable and patriotic motives myself, I cheerfully accord the same to you.

I know not that I correctly understood your meaning; but, after a careful perusal, I would infer from

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1831.

The reader will find, in our columns today, the first part of the very interesting Correspondence which has recently taken place between the two first Officers of the Government, and which has led to the interruption of those friendly relations which have so long subsisted between them. We regret that we are obliged to postpone a part of it till next week, and especially that the late period at which it came to hand, compels us to divide Mr. Calhoun's first very interesting letter. We shall endeavor to conclude the whole correspondence next week, and be prepared for the reply of any of the other parties who may feel aggrieved by Mr. Calhoun's publication. Of course there *will be* a reply from some quarter.

After an attentive perusal of the whole correspondence, we do not hesitate to say, that Mr. Calhoun has completely vindicated himself from the charges made against him, and so industriously circulated, of duplicity and insincerity towards Gen. Jackson. He leaves Mr. Crawford to reconcile certain irreconcileable statements of his, and throws the whole odium of *misstatements, malice,* and duplicity, upon him. We really feel sorry that Mr. Crawford has placed himself in such an unfavorable attitude. He has voluntarily divulged and misstated the proceedings of the Cabinet Councils, which there was every obligation on him to hold sacred; and that, too, not for the purpose of self-defence, nor for any good purpose, but to defeat the political advancement of Mr. Calhoun, whom he considered a rival. We have always thought Mr. Crawford above using even true and fair means to injure a rival's prospects; we thought he held himself aloof from all electioneering intrigues. But here we see him in a new and unenviable light.

It is not possible to mistake the "Great Magician" behind the scene, who has been secretly working to produce this disagreement between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—The President and all concerned have cautiously avoided giving up his name; but the hand of Mr. Van Buren is too plainly visible to leave any doubt upon our mind. It is his confidential friend, Col. Hamilton, of New York, (the gentleman appointed acting Secretary of State during his absence from Washington) who figures as the agent to procure information against Mr. Calhoun.

We think the President shows a strong prejudice against Mr. Calhoun, and one evidently recently formed, for the exhibition of which the present occasion seems to us to be merely a pretext. The whole correspondence has impressed us with the conviction, that the President was anxious to *cut* Mr. Calhoun, and that he seized the first opportunity of a pretext for doing so.

With this honest expression of opinions, formed entirely upon a perusal of the Correspondence, we commend it to our readers, as of more interest than any thing else we could lay before them.

Thomas L. Hybart, and Wm. F. Strange, Esqrs., gentlemen of the Bar of this town, have purchased the establishment of the North Carolina Journal, which will hereafter be published by them.

A sign of the Times.—The U. S. Telegraph, on publishing Mr. Calhoun's defence, uses the following language, from which we may be allowed to infer, that Gen. Green is not so warm a supporter of Gen. Jackson, as he has been.

"A hope that the causes which led to a difference between these distinguished officers would be satisfactorily explained, has prevented us from noticing the many erroneous and distorted representations of the affair, and which have rendered this publication unavoidable. We have now, for the first time, read the document, which we have done with much attention, and doubt not that Mr. Calhoun's vindication will be perfectly satisfactory to those to whom it is addressed."

A few fresh Shad were brought to town on Tuesday last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for the gradual abolition of the duty on alum salt, and to regulate the mode of measuring the same. The Senate refused the leave asked, by a vote of 27 to 17.

On the 13th, the resolution of Mr. Grundy, forbidding the examination of any of the reformed officers, by the committee on the affairs of the Post Office Department, was adopted by the following vote, after having been amended so as to declare that the Committee "are not authorised to make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies."

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, Poindexter, Robinson, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Webster, Willey.—21.

On the 18th, the Committee of Finance reported a bill making an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a Minister to Constantinople, a Court at which this country has never yet had a Minister. We have seen no suggestion as to who will probably be appointed to this new Mission.

Some part of almost every day during the week, has been spent on Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a bill has been reported by the select committee on the subject, to provide for the establishment of branches of the Mint in the Gold Region of the South. It will hardly pass at this session.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur and others, has been rejected, 99 votes to 90.

A bill has passed its third reading in the House, by a vote of 132 to 52, for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution. It provides for the payment to each person who served a period of 2 years or upwards in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, and who is not entitled to a pension under previous acts, of full pay during his natural life, to commence from January 1, 1830. And to each person who served a less time than 2 years, a sum in proportion to his term of service. Should pass the Senate and become a law, it will be the first instance in which a pension has been granted to those who served in the militia of the Revolution. It is supposed that the new pensions granted by this bill, will amount to 800,000 or 1,000,000 of dollars.

On the 18th, the several appropriation bills were ordered to a third reading. The bill making appropriations for improving the navigation of rivers, harbors, &c. was objected to on constitutional grounds, and gave rise to much debate, but it was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 114 to 45.

The Bill for promoting the culture of Silk, will be considered in the House of Representatives to-day. Convinced that incalculable interests of this Union, are involved in its success, we beg to be excused for recurring to the subject. The plan of establishing *filatures*, which the bill proposes, would enable the United States to make *raw Silk* an exportable commodity. The capacity of the country for the production of Silk is unlimited; but without the art of reeling, (an art, the difficulty and ingenuity requisite for which, can be appreciated only by those somewhat acquainted with the subject,) it never can become a staple of commerce. The culture of Silk must have a beginning. Cocoons will not be spun, unless they can be sold; and they will not find a market if filatures be not established. To provide these, is the object of the bill.

Silk fabrics are annually imported into the United States, to the value of 8,000,000 of dollars. Under a judicious system, we might pay for this luxury with the raw material. Whilst our export of bread-stuffs, amounts only to $5,000,000, for want of markets, this country could furnish, in immense quantities, the article of Raw Silk, which is in universal and unlimited demand. The manufacturing States of Europe purchase annually, to the value of $100,000,000.—France sells 500,000,000 francs worth of silk stuffs. In the cultivation of *cotton*, we have increasing competition. Its production is already equal to the demand, and prices are proportionably affected. Silk offers an inexhaustible source of riches, if properly developed. This development, it is believed, would receive a permanent impulse, from the present bill.—*Nat Int.*

The Temperance Cause.—The following letter, to a gentleman in this town, has been handed to us for publication:

Bladen, Feb. 9, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you from Lumberton; since that time I have visited Elizabethtown, and aided in the formation of a numerous Temperance Society. Forty-five, among whom are some of the most influential and pious gentlemen of Bladen, have already enrolled: and there is an impulse given to the cause which cannot be stopped by rum hogsheads nor still worms.

On Sabbath it snowed, yet the congregation was respectable. You know what a day Monday was—but still we had a good audience. On Tuesday, the Court very politely gave way, for an hour or two, to give me an opportunity of presenting the claims of the North Carolina Temperance Society to my fellow citizens. More polite and devout attention than was given by the people on this occasion, is rarely seen any where. After the address the Society was organized. Number of gentlemen 45. Gen. Wm. J. Cowan was elected President, Dr. Wm. P. Hort, Secretary, John Bright Browne, Esq., Rev. Wm. Brobston, Rev. Sam. N. Richardson, Sen., K. McLeod and Dougald McKeethen, Managers. I was treated with great hospitality and every attention which politeness or true kindness could dictate, was paid to me. It is worthy of remark, that not a drop of ardent spirits was used at the table of the tavern where the Lawyers boarded. It is the opinion of all reflecting men here, that an astonishing reform in respect to the use of ardent spirit is going on; and that if those who are now sober and temperate will unite with us, as soon as the present race of the irreclaimable shall have ended their dreadful career, there will not be found an unfortunate drunkard in the land. I am receiving daily and pressing invitations to visit so many places, that I scarcely know which way to go. There ought to be measures taken for the continuance of more agents in the field for this year. The good that they would do in a work, which certainly is the Lord's, is incalculable.

With much respect,

TH. P. HUNT.

John Floyd was, on Saturday last, unanimously re-elected by the Legislature, Governor of the State of Virginia for the ensuing year; and Peter V. Daniel, Wyndham Robertson, and Guy R. C. Allen, were, on the same day, elected Executive Councillors, under the New Constitution.

A Good one.—We were much amused at the answer given by a person from the country, on Saturday last, to an individual who asked what brought him to town. He replied with much simplicity that "he came to see the Eclipse."—*Raleigh Register.*

How large a Fire a small spark kindleth. The late Revolution in Poland is said to have been produced by the conduct of the Pupils of the Military School at Warsaw, who, at a Public Dinner, toasted the great men in Polish History, and especially Kosciusco.—Constantine the Viceroy hearing of this, directed the young men to be severely punished. In consequence of which, the Pupils rose in a body, and being joined by the citizens, forced their way through the troops, to the residence of the Grand Duke, who privately escaped for life! The flame immediately spread through the Country, and a Provisional Government immediately formed.—*Bal. Reg.*

Mr. John Randolph.—We understand, that a letter has been just received from London, stating that Mr. Randolph's health was improved—and that he should return to St. Petersburg in the Spring: We also understand, a letter has been received from the county of Charlotte, stating that a particular friend of Mr. Randolph was at the last Court of that county, and remarked to the writer, that he had received a short time since a letter from Mr. R., desiring him to announce him (Mr. R.) as a candidate for Congress—that it would not be in his power to attend the elections in the Spring—but that he would return to the U. S. in time to take his place in Congress, in case of his election. There can, indeed, be no doubt of the fact—as another letter has been received in this city from the friend of Mr. R. who states his public announciation, at the last Charlotte Court, of Mr. R's being a candidate for Congress.—*Richmond Enq.*

Something New.—We have at our office in the Exchange—to which we invite the attention of the public—a model of the novel invention to which the following letter of Professor Renwick refers. Actual experiment can alone testify its usefulness, but if it succeeds at all—and we can perceive no good reason why it should not—the day is not far distant when the trip to Albany will be made in four hours instead of eleven, or thirteen. If this invention should prove to be, what is anticipated by some, we see no good reason why Steam Boats should not perform *fifty* miles an hour, with the same facility that they now perform *ten*.

Should the principles of this invention prove to be correct, our smallest creeks and rivers will become navigable by Steam power, and boats of 300 tons will be found drawing only one foot of water.—*N. Y. Courier.*

I have examined with very great pleasure an invention of Mr. Wm. W. Van Loans, for a new method of applying the Steam Engine to navigation. The project appears to me as ingenious, and so far as its principle is concerned, as effectual, as it is bold, novel and entirely different from any thing that has ever before been proposed, or even thought of. The plan he proposes is also extremely simple, and although it is easy to see that it must, like all untried schemes, be attended with certain practical difficulties in bringing it into use, difficulties that experiment alone will probably detect, yet its very simplicity seems a warrant, that these obstacles will be neither many, nor difficult to surmount. It is sufficient to say in recommendation of this scheme that the fluid resistance to progress through the water appears to be as effectually lessened by causing them to roll, and that while the resistances to vessels increase with so high a power of the velocity as to oppose an insuperable bar to velocities beyond a specific limit, the resistances in Mr. Van Loan's plan, appear, like the friction of solid bodies to constitute a constant force, and the velocity that is attainable, is theoretically speaking, unlimited, and is in practice proportioned to the energy of his moving force.

In speaking of the plan of Mr. Van Loan as an improvement on the application of the steam engine, I only mean to refer to the prime mover that is best suited to the object, for it is obvious that there are various other natural agents that might be employed as the propelling force.

Columbia College, New York, 17th Dec. 1830.

JAS. RENWICK, L. L. D.

Professor of Nat. Exp. Phil. and Chemistry.

The Seed of Laziness.—Never check industry in the young, even when it is unprofitable, if it is without bad motives; for industry is habit, and if you get *youth* calculating the value of exertion, you not only destroy that natural disposition in us to "be doing," but the growing habits will quickly exclude the performance of ever occuring and oft'-important duties, as not worth the doing, which amounts to *laziness*, "the root of all evil."—*Howard.*

DIED,

In the neighbourhood of Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 11th instant, GILBERT TAYLOR, Esq. aged about 50 years. The best eulogy on this man is, that for his many virtues he was beloved by all who knew him.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Tuesday last, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with Flats Clarendon and Duncan Thompson in tow, with goods for P. Dailey, A. Torrence, Horton & Hutton, A Campbell, J. McLeran, Jr. E. Stedman, E. L. Winslow, G. Hurlbert, W. H. Hardin, Pitsboro', Mrs. R. Moore, J. C Fenn, K. T. Morgan, John W. Sandford, John Huske, Wm. McIntyre, Archibald Black, D. A. Ray, A. Kimball, H. W. Ayer, Goodrich & Webb, Rockingham, Willkings & Co. W. Locke, J. M. Dobbin, Stedman, Prince & Co. Pittsboro', T. J. Curtis, C. T. Haigh, H. Robinson, B. Robinson, J. Miller, Hackett and Linley, J. Kyle, D. Smith, Hall & Johnson, B. Williams, I. Blake & Son, J. Howell, D. Shaw, S. W. Tillinghast, James Baker, Yarbrough & Huntington, Hillsboro', C. P. Mallett.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 25. Bagging, yard, 15 a 21. Bacon, 6 a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn 65 a 75. Flour $4 75 a 5 25. Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed $1 a 1 20. Lard 7 a 8. Lead, 5 a 7. Shot, per bag, $1½ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 32½. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 50; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 40 a 45. Sugar, common 7½ a 8½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 40 a 45. Wheat, 90 a 95.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 16, Brigs Emeline from N. York, Sarah Lee from do., Abeona from Matanzas, Pamelia from New York, Sarah Ann from Surinam, Cadmus from Porto Rico, Favorite from Gaudaloupe Schrs. Maiden from Philadelphia, Ann Smith from New York, Brutus from Liverpool, Wanton from St. Thomas, William from Newport, Constellation from New York. Sloops Import from Charleston, First Attempt, from do.

CLEARED, Ship Morea for Liverpool. Brigs Fox for Martinique, Kate for Barbadoes, Evergreen for Havana, Exertion for Jamaica, Asaph for do. Schrs. Brisk for Barbadoes, Sea Flower for Porto Rico, Peru for Oxford, (Me.)

☞ The Rt. Rev. Bishop England, of the Catholic Church, is expected to arrive in Fayetteville on to-morrow the 25th inst. for the purpose of holding a Convention. Due notice will be given of the times at which service may be expected.

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses.

NOW LANDING FROM STEAM BOAT,

15 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar,
62 Bags Green Coffee,
25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23. 116 3-t

Coffee, &c.

50 Bags prime green Coffee,
2 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
1 pipe real Holland Gin,
1 do Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
6 do Newark Cider,
4 do Loaf & Lump Sugar,
10 Casks Cheese,
1 half Chest "Extra fine" Y. Hyson Tea,
1 do do Superior Black Tea,
Raisins, Almonds, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

W. W. WILLIAMS.
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1831. 116-3w

Valuable Mill at auction

ON Monday, the 2d day of May next, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, that valuable *SAW MILL*, on Rockfish creek, about 7 miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Mr. W. R. Carman's Mill, with two Saws, all in complete order and newly built. Those who wish to purchase are desired to visit and examine the premises, which will be shown by Mr. Isaac Jackson. There are between 10 and 1100 acres of Land, lying on the South side of the creek, about four miles above the Mill, which will be sold with it. The situation of the Mill is so well known; (being within such a convenient distance from the Cape Fear River that the lumber sawed can be rafted at the Mill,) that it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a further description.

Terms will be made known at sale

JOHN KELLY.

February 24. 16 s.

"Those who live to please, must please to live."

J. F. DE VALENGER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte, and return thanks to those who have been so kind as to patronize him in his profession for the short time that he has been here. He hopes by good attention to merit their kindness.

Young Ladies will be taught entirely on a new principle, the mode being so easy that the pupil will be able to perform after a very few Lessons. His terms are moderate to suit the times. Those who have been taught superficially, and wish further instruction, can be completed in the science. Persons wishing their Pianos tuned, in town or country, can be waited on, and their instruments kept in good order for a small sum. Young Ladies can be waited on at their own houses, or receive Lessons at Mr. Salmon's private dwelling house, near the Court House, where a Piano is kept in good tune for that purpose. As to his qualification, he refers to those who have already employed him in this town.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase Pianos can be furnished on reasonable terms—warranted first rate.

A SMALL HINT.

The first requisite for a pupil is a good Teacher, who should be selected as a person of temper, experience, and rather of tact in explaining and illustrating. Much depends upon attention to minute points in the outset of the study of Piano Forte playing; for injudicious instruction at this time produces the worst consequences. The Teacher ought to superintend the position of the Pupil's hand upon the instrument, or direct the motion of her fingers.—Much care ought to be taken in raising the fingers from the keys, as in striking them nothing is more common than to see four or five keys, in playing a scale, held down at the same time, by young Ladies who read Music with great facility. This violation of harmony is intolerable to well regulated ears. It results from want of attention to the preliminary exercises. Early instruction, say from the age of 8 years to 13, is the best time to commence. It will not interfere with other studies, on the contrary, it has a different effect. Those who are deficient in confidence, will always find a resource in duetts; which, while they offer greater ease in the execution, produces a fullness and richness of effect, to which one performer is quite inadequate.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1831 116 4w

Bill of Fare for February,

RICH AND SPLENDID.

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

No. 1, draws on Thursday 24th inst., in the City of New York.—54 number Lottery, 8 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize $16,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,676,
5 prizes of $1,000, 5 of $500, 10 of $300,
10 of $200, 150's, 100's, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 4.

Draws in Richmond, on Friday 25th inst.—66 number Lottery, 10 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

2 Prizes of $5000, 2 prizes of $4000, 2 prizes of $3,250, 5 prizes of $1000, 10 prizes of $500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, 150's, 120's, 100's, 50's, 40's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion.*

GREAT UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

No. 4., draws in Philadelphia, Saturday 26th February. *Prizes and Blanks.* 54 number Lottery, eight drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

☞ 30,000 DOLLARS,
☞ 10,000 DOLLARS,
☞ 5,000 DOLLARS,
1 do of 4,000 DOLLARS,
1 do of 3,000 DOLLARS,
1 do of 2,452 DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS,
10 do of 800 DOLLARS,
10 do of 500 DOLLARS,
25 do of 250 DOLLARS,
46 do of 100 DOLLARS,

Besides many 80's, 60's, 50's, 40's, 30's, &c.

Whole Tickets only $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

☞ The Cash will be paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to directions, to collect and address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

February 16, 1831.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

[...f, and which was fully made known to you ... Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. ... ft my assent and support, as being that which, ... All the circumstances, the public interest re... to be adopted.

... I now turn to the examination of the ver... which Mr. Crawford has given of my course ... important deliberation, beginning with his ... ity for having disclosed what took place in ... et meeting." He says "In the summer af... e meeting, an extract of a letter from Wash... was published in a Nashville paper, in which ... stated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed ... est General Jackson, but that he was triumph... defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams.—... letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. ... un, or by his direction. It had the desired ... General Jackson became inimical to me, and ... ly to Mr. Calhoun."

... m not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford should ... hat he stands in need of an apology for be... g the deliberations of the cabinet. It is, I ... e, not only the first instance in our country, ... one of a very few instances to be found in any ... try, or any age, that an individual has felt absolv... om the high obligation which honor and duty im... d on one situated as he was. It is not, however, ... ntention to comment on the morality of his disclo... that more immediately concerns himself; and ... e him undisturbed to establish his own rules ... nor and fidelity, in order to proceed to the ... ination of a question in which I am more im... ately concerned—the truth of his apology.

... desire not to speak harshly of Mr. Crawford. I ... rely commiserate his misfortune. I may be warm ... olitical contests, but it is not in me to retain en... particulary towards the unsuccessful. In the ... ical contest which ended in 1825, Mr. Crawford ... self took opposite sides; but whatever feelings ... kindness it gave rise to have long since passed ... on my part. The contest ended in an entire ... ge of the political elements of the country; and, ... e new state of things which followed, I found ... lf acting with many of the friends of Mr. Craw... to whom I had been recently opposed, and op... d to many of my friends, with whom I had, till ... been associated. In this new state of things ... inclination, my regard for his friends who were ... g with me, and the success of the cause for ... ch we were jointly contending—all contributed ... move from my bosom every feeling towards him, ... that of pity for his misfortune. I would not ... k a harsh word if I could avoid it; and it is a cause ... ain to me that the extraordinary position in which ... has placed me, compels me, in self-defence, to ... any thing which must, in its consequence, bear ... his character.

... speak in this spirit when I assert, as I do, that ... apology has no foundation in truth. He offers ... reason for charging me with so dishonorable an ... as that of betraying the proceedings of the cabi... and that for the purpose of injuring one of my ... ciates in the administration. The charge rests ... lly on his suspicion, to which I oppose my posi... assertion that it is wholly unfounded. I had no ... wledge of the letter, or connection with it; nor ... recollect that I ever saw the extract. But why ... ge me, and not Mr. Adams? I wish not to be ... erstood as intimating that Mr. Adams had the ... t connection with the affair. I believe him to be ... lly incapable of such baseness. I had then been ... a few months in the administration, and Mr. ... ford and myself were on the best terms, with... a feeling, certainly on my part, of rivalry or jea... sy. In assigning the motive that he does for the ... ers, he forgets the relation which existed then ... ween you and himself. He says it had the de... d effect; that you became friendly to me, and ... emely inimical to him. He does not remember ... your hostility to him long preceded this period, ... had a very different origin. He certainly could ... have anticipated that a copy of his letter would ... placed in your hand.

... These are not the only difficulties accompanying ... apology: there are others still more formidable, ... which must compel him to assign some other ... for declining the proceedings of the cabinet. ... Mr. McDuffie's letter* to me, of the 14th inst., of ... ch I enclose a copy, proves that Mr. Crawford ... ke very freely of the proceedings of the cabinet ... his way to Georgia, in the summer of 1818, and ... es will shew that he could not at that time have ... n the extract from the Nashville paper, on which ... now rests his apology. The deliberation of the ... inet took place between the 14th and 25th July, ... 8. On the former day, Mr. Monroe returned to ... shington from Loudoun, and on the latter a gene... exposition of the views of the Government in ... tion to the operations in Florida appeared in the ... lligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you of ... 19th July 1818, fixes probably the day of the *fi*... decision of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed ... ough Augusta on the 11th August, as announced ... the papers of that city, on which day, or the pre... ing, his conversation, to which Mr. McDuffie's ... er relates, must have taken place. On a compa... on of these dates, you will see that it was impos... le that Mr. Crawford could have seen the extract ... m the Nashville paper when he was in Edgefield, ... he must consequently find some other apology ... his disclosures. This was not the only instance ... his making the disclosures before he saw the ex... ct. He was at Milledgeville on the 16th of Aug. ... 8, a few days after he passed through Augusta, ... a little after, there appeared a statement in the ... rgia Journal, somewhat varied from that made at ... efield, but agreeing with it in most of the parti... ars. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have ... istinct recollection of it. You no doubt remem... it. Circumstances fixed it on Mr. Crawford, ... it has not to my knowledge, been denied ... ith such evidence of inaccuracy, either from want ... memory or some other cause, in what relates to ... own motives and actions, it would be unreasona... to suppose that Mr. Crawford's statements will ... ve more correct in what relates to me. I will ... w proceed to examine them. He first states that ... roposed that you should "be punished in some ... m, or reprimanded in some form," and to make ... course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, that ... r. Calhoun did not propose to arrest Gen. Jack... " I will not dwell on a statement which, on its ... e, is so absurd. How could an officer under our ... be punished without arrest and trial? And to ... pose that I proposed such a course, would be to ... e my understanding very low.

* The letter of the Hon. George McDuffie, Ap... ndix, marked G.

[Letter and Correspondence to be concluded next week.]

The Editors of the Macon Telegraph, in ... r paper of the 12th inst. say—

"A rumor is in circulation, we know not ... what authority, that the Hon. William H. ... awford, when lately in Milledgeville, de... unced the Nullifiers of S. Carolina in bitter ... ms, as acting against the plainest construc... n of the Constitution, and declared that ... e tariff how onerous and partial soever in its ... eration, is not contrary to that instrument. ... is also said that on being introduced in the ... ecutive Chamber, to the brother of Gov. ... aylor, of South Carolina, among the first ob... vations he made to that gentleman was, "I ... derstand, sir, your brother has turned ... l, and joined the nullifiers." We notice ... se reports, that his friends in Milledgeville ... y correct them if false, or if partly true to ... te the extent."

Why is the letter P like my uncle's fat wife ... iking up a hill? Because it makes an ... n.

Why is the letter F like death? Because ... makes all fall.

POETRY.

TO A LADY,
WITH A NOSEGAY OF MYRTLES, &c.
By Mrs. A. M. Porter.

Summer's frail tribes are gone,
These modest flowers alone,
Remain to offer on a bridal morn—
Oh! may their beauty prove,
Types of thy wedded love,
Beauty uncoupled with the dreaded thorn!

And, ah! unlike the rose,
Which, ere a June day close,
Sheds on the dewy earth its blushing showers,
May your twined loves be seen,
Like myrtles, ever green,
Blooming all freshly thro' long winter's hours.

Mrs. Edward Jones's

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE School which has for several years been conducted at Rock Rest, the family residence, is now removed to the vicinity of *Pittsborough*, and the next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of February, 1831, and continue five months.

The very remote situation of Rock Rest rendered it on many accounts inconvenient for a School, while all the advantages of retirement, without any of its inconveniences, are secured by the present commodious and pleasant situation a few hundred yards from the town. Pittsborough and its vicinity, are remarkable for health, being the resort of many families from the low country during the summer months.—The young ladies will be chiefly under the instruction of Miss *Charlotte Jones*, with a competent Assistant.

When it is desired, Young Ladies who have friends in town may be boarded with them. It is proper, however, to remark, that those who reside in the family must necessarily enjoy more opportunities of improvement, and that the customary attentions to them during the intervals of school hours, will not be abated or interrupted on account of the admission of pupils that may board elsewhere.

TERMS PER SESSION

For Young Ladies exceeding twelve years of age, Board and Tuition, $75, including Books and Stationary with all other necessary expenses.

For children under twelve, $70. or $65 if Books and Stationary be furnished by themselves.

Mrs. *Jones* has much pleasure in stating, that in the Musical Department, she has obtained the services of Mrs. *Le Messurier*, a lady well known as an accomplished instructress in Music. A practising Piano provided by Mrs. Jones without extra charge.

Chatham County, Jan. 29, 1831. §14tf.§

☞The Editors of the Wilmington Recorder and Camden Journal will please give the above advertisement a place in their papers for three weeks and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Town of Fayetteville.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company styled *The Fayetteville Rail Road Company*."

Public notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Fayetteville will open Books of Subscription at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, under the direction of the Magistrate of Police, for the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, "to constitute a joint capital stock for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from some point in the Corporation or Town of Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear River," with the corporate privileges to the subscribers, *for the term of twenty years from the 1st January*, 1831. the said Books of Subscription to continue open from the 2d to the 12th day of March next, both inclusive.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of Police.*

February 9th, 1831.

For Sale,

A NORTHERN BUILT

Sulkey,

with HARNESS.

Apply at the Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, January 25, 1831. §12-5tp.§

Lost,

BETWEEN Dick Street and the Court House, a small Gold *BREAST PIN*, set with hair and pearl, marked on the back J C K. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Auction Store. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13. §10tf§

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. Nov 11, 1830

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO*,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 19. §2tf§

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. §4tf.§

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. §93tf.§

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

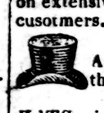
I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.



Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,
HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. §5tf.§

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

THE CHARTER OF THE *Rail Road Company,*

Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N B Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayettevie N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce,—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

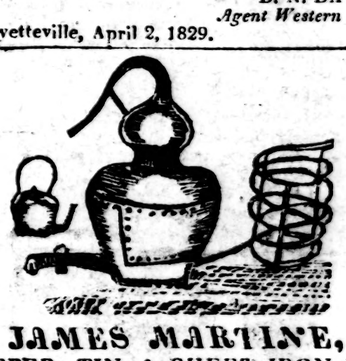
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 8-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Revd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchmen's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 28, 1830. §3tf§

Mansion Hot

MRS. BARG

Begs leave to inform her and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N.* and has it now open for the reception of Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been much improved, and is well furnished. The Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other forts are at all times Stage Passengers, and in private conveyances. The TABLE and B furnished with the best that can be procured Stables, well stored with every thing nec the convenience and satisfaction of Travel under the management of careful Ostlers vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the H

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold so attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of patronage which she has always received public. She hopes to merit an increase of the superiority of her present establishment her increased desire to accommodate her fri from the very moderate charges which she

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market S

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of ville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, S

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with most care, expressly for this market, and pur for cash, which enables him to sell much than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWI

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts
Marseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet,
Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great v
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfis, some very sup
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and Fren
Do do do do Ho
Satin, Levantine bindings and flannels,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful ass
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured
Do do do do do do Flor
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies'
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assort
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton H
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Fl
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Bro
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do to call and examine the above assortment. The Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

Just Received in Store

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected h

25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.
For Sale by

WILLKI[illegible] & C

December 8, 1830.